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Logic is regarded as belonging to the "psychology of intelligence," on the ground that the belief that a statement is *true* influences our actions. With this is connected the "substitution of the imperative for the indicative" mentioned above, and a tendency to regard ideals as ultimately psycho-physical. He maintains, *e. g.*, like Hobbes and Spinoza, that a thing is *good* because we want it, and not that a reasonable person should want it because after rational deliberation he decides that it is "good." This psychological tendency, however, is almost entirely without influence upon the main body of the work (chapters III.-XI.). (3) Finally there is the interest in a "teleological" logic, to which reference has already been made; but this also is hardly worked out in detail. We are thus left with the conviction that the book is little more than a collection of detailed attempts to deal piecemeal with groups of problems usually regarded as falling within the province of logic, but that the treatment is neither in a line with recent work on the subject, nor in itself perfectly unitary and consistent. On many detailed questions his conscientious and careful study often results in a satisfactory clearness, but, taken as a whole, the book is disappointing. No large and clear-cut aim has been achieved.

RUPERT CLENDON LODGE.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. January-February, 1919. *Les fatigues sociales et l'antipathie* (pp. 1-71): DR. PIERRE JANET. — A study of the social conduct of the nevropath. *Claude Bernard et l'esprit expérimental* (pp. 72-101): RAYMOND LENOIR. — The methodological and philosophical conceptions governing the work of Claude Bernard form a protest of lasting value to the extremes of positivism, and illustrate the persistence of the French philosophical tradition that philosophy is reflection on science. *L'ère de l'ingénieur pénal* (pp. 102-130): ALBERT LECLÈRE. — Contains a discussion of the relation of criminality and insanity, and a programme of work for the "penal engineer." *Etude Critique. La logique de M. Goblot*: ANDRÉ LALANDE. *Analyses et Comptes rendus*. Ed. Abramowski, *Le subconscient normal*: DR. JEAN PHILLIPE. Francesco de Sarlo, *Psicologia e filosofia*: FR. P. Hartley Burr Alexander, *Liberty and Democracy*: LUCIEN ARRÉAT. *Revue des Périodiques. Nécrologie*: M. GASTON MILHAUD.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN. July, 1918. *The Obtaining of Information: Psychology of Observation and Report* (pp. 217-248): G. M. WHIPPLE. - Forty-five conditions affecting observation are discussed. *General Review and Summary: Reading* (pp. 249-250): E. H. CAMERON. - A review of 12 articles on reading printed in the past two years. *Special Reviews: The Stanford Revision and Extension of the Binet-Simon Scale for Measuring Intelligence*: L. M. TERMAN and others; *A Scale of Performance Tests*: R. PINTNER and D. G. PATERSON; *The Picture Completion Test*: R. PINTNER and M. M. ANDERSON; *The Mental Survey*: R. PINTNER, FRANK N. FREEMAN. *Notes and News*.

Higier, Heinrich. *Vegetative Neurology: The anatomy, physiology, pharmacodynamics and pathology of the sympathetic and autonomic nervous systems*. Translated by Walter Max Kraus. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company. 1919. Pp. vii + 144. \$2.50.

Miner, James Burt. *Deficiency and Delinquency: an interpretation of mental testing*. Educational Psychology Monograph No. 21. Baltimore: Warwick & York. 1918. Pp. xiv + 355. \$2.25.

Reely, Mary Katharine, editor. *The Book Review Digest*. Volume XIV., Reviews of 1918 books. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 1919.

Richardson, Roy Franklin. *The Psychology and Pedagogy of Anger*. Educational Psychology Monograph No. 19. Baltimore: Warwick & York. 1918. Pp. 100. \$1.25.

NOTES AND NEWS

ATTENTION is called to the "Report of the Psychology Committee of the National Research Council" by Professor Robert M. Yerkes, printed in the *Psychological Review* for March, 1919. It is a detailed account of the technical assistance given by psychologists to various branches of the service. The following paragraphs are from the end of the article:

"The eager and effective cooperation of psychologists in professional war work has enabled the Psychology Committee to win the confidence and the hearty support of the several scientific groups which together constitute the Research Council. Largely because of the way in which it responded to the practical demands and the opportunities of the military emergency, psychology to-day occupies a place among the natural sciences which is newly achieved, eminently